

EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

THE ONLY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

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SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS

When Fran Childers took on a job, it got done **Man of year fete set February 26**



FRAN CHILDERS

When Fran Childers started a job, it got done.

Which is one way of summing up the labor and public career of Frances Childers, secretary-treasurer and longtime leader of Waiters, Waitresses & Service Crafts Local 31 who died last week.

Labor and public figures who knew her during her 21 year union career agreed that she was a dynamic personality who conscientiously shouldered her responsibilities and carried them out successfully.

Mrs. Childers, who had suffered a mild heart attack December 8, got permission to leave Peralta Hospital December 29 for an important union meeting on a bylaws change. She collapsed and died at the meeting.

The Reverend Herbert Guice, who preached her funeral sermon last Saturday, told 500 mourners that he had urged her to forego the meeting but that she had told him, "there are just some things I have to do."

One of the things she had to do—successfully—during her union career was pioneering Local 31's strike benefit fund, her husband, Alameda County Building Trades Council Secretary-Treasurer Lamar Childers, recalled.

"She was very proud of the

MORE on page 8

Alameda County labor's second annual Man of the Year Dinner, to honor the county's outstanding labor figure of 1970 and raise funds for COPE's political efforts, will be held Friday evening, February 26 at the Holiday House in Hayward.

As the Man of the Year Committee announced the date and place, it urged unions and unionists to make dinner reservations at \$25 a plate and to advertise in the dinner program.

The committee set up by the Alameda County Building Trades Council and Central Labor Council, has been broadened to include Teamster and United Automobile Workers representation for this year's event.

Added to the committee were President James R. Muniz of Teamsters Local 70 and Secretary-Treasurer Romildo Caruso of Auto Workers Local 76.

Committee chairman is AFL-CIO Regional Representative Gene DeChristofaro.

Committee members from the BTC are President Paul Jones, Secretary - Treasurer Lamar Childers, Tom Sweeney of Electrical Workers Local 595, George A. Hess, Plumbers & Gas Fitters Local 444, and Gunnar Benonys, Carpenters Local 36.

Representing the CLC on the committee are President Russell R. Crowell, Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx, Loren Blasingame, Communications Workers Local 9415; Carl Jaramillo, Paint Makers Local 1795, and Vince Fulco, Automobile Salesmen Local 1095.

Nominations for the person to be honored should reach the Building Trades Council in time to be considered by its executive committee meeting of February 2 and the Central Labor Council by its executive committee session February 5.

Despite the title of the event, nominees may be women as well as men, with the only criterion

MORE on page 8

Auto Salesmen gain landmark agreement here

Auto Salesmen Local 1095 has signed a contract with Broadway Toyota in Oakland, which it called the best auto sales agency agreement in the nation.

Salesmen get a commission equal to 4½ per cent of the sticker prices of the first 10 cars they sell in a month.

But with the tenth sale, the rate rises to 5 per cent, with an additional ½ per cent retroactive to the first 10. The 5 per cent is then paid on all other cars sold during the month, Local 1095 Executive Secretary-Treasurer Vincent Fulco said.

That contrasts with the 4¼ per cent for all cars under the East Bay Motor Car Dealers Association contract and 4½ per cent in agreements with South County independent dealers, signed in 1968.

The eight salesmen at Broadway Toyota, 3020 Broadway, Oakland, chose Local 1095 in a National Labor Relations Board election November 12. The three-year agreement is effective January 1.

It contains a \$600 monthly draw against commissions and standard health and welfare coverage including dental care.

Clerks OK food chain strike

BULLETIN

Seven Bay Area Retail Clerks local unions have voted strike authorization against the food chain industry as negotiations with the Food Employers Council showed no progress. Involved are 17,000 unionists.

The margin in Alameda County Local 870 was 40-1. The seven unions have extended their chain contracts from the January 1 expiration date to January 21.

Negotiations continued at Local 870's headquarters here. The unionists want a \$1 per hour pay raise in a one-year contract plus fringe improvements.

Local 870 will ask the Alameda County Central Labor Council Monday for strike sanction against the chains and the request is to be acted on by the CLC executive committee next Friday.

Some 3,400 members of Local

870 are involved in the dispute with national, local and state chains.

The other unions are Contra Costa County Local 1179, San Francisco Local 648, Santa Clara County Local 428, Solano-Napa Counties Local 373, San Mateo County Local 775 and Marin County Local 1119.

Union fringe proposals include a \$250 per month pension after 20 years of service, instead of the present \$250 after 30 years. The unions want pension increments after 20 years service bringing the pension to around \$400 after 30 years service.

Another 13,000 Clerks members in the Central Valleys are working under food chain contracts expiring May 31. Representatives of some of the Valley local unions have sat in on Bay Area negotiations as observers.

from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

Patriotism and that big TV football weekend

'Twas the day after New Year's and all round the place

Each television viewer had a dazed look on his face.

Sunk deep in a stupor were husbands and brothers

Who could not recall one game from all the others.

While all of those contests were certainly gripping,

I couldn't tell you who had

scored or who was caught clipping.

Watching the games was certainly fun

But I cannot remember that 90 yard run.

My poor brain was reeling from absorbing the masses

Of key blocks and end sweeps and touchdowns and passes.

Having watched all the games, I say they certainly rate good

But don't ask me who did it, Vataha or Gatewood.

So much for the football aspect of that football-heavy TV weekend. Now for the doubledome part.

★ ★ ★

A VOICE, apparently that of the minister who gave an invocation at the Orange Bowl game, quoted Stephen Decatur as saying:

"... but, right or wrong—my country!"

This is supposed to be patriotism. The speaker called Decatur

MORE on page 8

BTC will query Crusade on report of Boys Club cuts

The Alameda County Building Trades Council this week voted to call on the United Bay Area Crusade's labor liaison man to explain reported widespread cuts in Crusade support for Boys Clubs.

One East Bay Boys Club has told unionists that it has been entirely cut off from Crusade financing, while others reported reductions in support, President Paul L. Jones told the council.

Earlier, it had been disclosed that the Crusade had cut some 24 social agencies off from support, creating wide Bay Area protest.

Jones noted that building tradesmen had donated their labor to build Boys Club facilities and also donated to the Crusade and thus were concerned with support of the clubs.

Harry Strand of Carpenters Local 1473 told the council that, before cutting back support to the agencies, the Crusade should cut back some of its big executive salaries.

The Crusade liaison man is to be asked to appear before the BTC executive committee to tell the extent of Boys Club fund cuts and explain the reasons.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

Union meeting notices page 6, correspondents columns pages 4 and 5.

3 unionists in I-J case facing contempt sentence

Three unions and three union representatives were found guilty of contempt of court charges arising from the year old San Rafael Independent - Journal strike and face sentencing January 21.

The three could get up to six

MORE on page 8

Party next Friday to aid Ken Meade

The Alameda County Central Labor Council will help Assemblyman Ken Meade pick up his campaign deficit tab at a benefit party in the Labor Temple next Friday, January 15.

For \$5 partygoers will be admitted and get a start on the refreshments.

Meade unseated Reagan-

supporting Republican Assemblyman Don Mulford in a COPE-supported campaign last November but campaign contributions did not match expenses.

The party will be held from 5 to 9 p.m. in Hall M on the third floor of the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland. Tickets may be obtained from the Labor Council.

How to Buy

U.S. brings out new consumer guides

By **SIDNEY MARGOLIUS**
Labor Journal Consumer Expert

The National Bureau of Standards, which used to be a source of useful consumer information, now is trying again to give the general public some direct help. It has just brought out three "consumer guides" on tires, fibers and fabrics, and household adhesives.

This is a brave if not wholly successful first response to the public demand and need for some of the government-acquired information the public pays for. It's a brave step because the bureau's earlier efforts on behalf of consumers were stifled during the Eisenhower administration years.

First, an excellent paper-covered book produced by the bureau and sold for 20 cents, **Care and Repair of the House**, was discontinued.

A private publisher, McGraw Hill, which had criticized the government for publishing books for the public, then brought out the former government book in

a hardcover edition for \$3. That's free enterprise. But at that high price, **Care and Repair of the House**, did not sell and disappeared altogether.

THEN, IN 1953, the standards bureau got into hot water with some Congressmen because it had criticized claims made by a small manufacturer for a battery additive called AD-X2. As the result of the various pressures, the bureau retreated almost completely into an ivory tower of high-level scientific research.

Now, because of the growing demand and genuine consumer interest of Director Lewis Branscomb and Assistant Commerce Secretary Myron Tribus, the bureau is coming out of its ivory tower.

Unfortunately, there are criticisms to be offered as well as applause for the bureau's return to providing consumer information.

The tires booklet seems most useful. The textiles booklet has some usefulness, too, but suffers from an academic approach.

It resembles some of the materials that the textile industry

has been putting out for years for teachers. Even Northerners know that cotton comes from the cotton plant, and even many city dwellers know that wool comes from sheep, as the NBS reports.

Similarly, we all know or can figure out that you can use a heavy object to hold down two objects being glued together.

IN GENERAL, if the Bureau of Standards is going to be of maximum usefulness to consumers, its materials need to be more specific, less generalized; a little bolder, a little less afraid to take a position on relative values.

The booklets are very handsome but this is a disadvantage too. They need to be more concise and to the point. All this would enable less expensive booklets.

The 65-cent price is out of sight. It would take about 15 or

20 of these booklets to provide a useful family reference library, and that would cost a consumer \$10 to \$15. The adhesives book especially seems elaborate for a relatively minor subject. You can buy a bottle of glue for that price.

We especially recommend the tires booklet even at 65 cents. As well as data on care, it has clearly-written useful facts for selecting types of tires according to various driving needs, although not by brand name.

Among other useful information, the booklet notes that belted bias or radial tires give superior cornering and greater safety at sustained turnpike speed for drivers who need high performance. Of the two, the radial probably has a slight edge in precise handling, though it gives a somewhat harder ride.

If you drive primarily between home and work, and thus don't have to worry about heat build-up, a belted bias or radial type would give longer wear.

THIS BOOKLET is called **Tires, Their Selection and Care** (NBS Consumer Information Series 2), and like the other two booklets, is available for 65 cents from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government, Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or from the nearest Department of Commerce Field Office (see phone

book). The Fibers and Fabrics booklet, despite such statements as that silk is obtained by unreeling the cocoon of the silkworm, is useful too because it offers in one place information on the laundering and other care of different types of fabrics.

The third booklet, **Adhesives for Everyday Use**, would be useful for a hobbyist, despite such obvious admonitions, as "If you want to repair outdoor wooden furniture, select a waterproof adhesive." Listen, Uncle, if we did not already know things like that we wouldn't be able to pay our taxes.

THE MOST useful thing the Bureau could do is bring up to date and reissue **Care and Repair of the House**, but at a reasonable price. Government pamphlets really are not as inexpensive nor often as good as they used to be.

The new NBS pamphlets are still a better value than the elaborately-printed folders with meager information just produced by the office of Virginia Knauer, the President's consumer assistant.

These four-page folders being offered by the Superintendent of Documents for a dime each give little information other than admonitions such as "Be Smart ... Be Careful." We tell consumers a lot more at no charge.

(Copyright 1970)

Best tip on fog driving: pull off and stop driving

The best thing to do when you drive into fog is just not drive until it clears, the National Safety Council warns motorists.

Noting that winter is usually fog season, the council's magazine *Family Safety* says that when meeting fog, a motorist should first slow down.

But don't panic and hit the brake hard, says the magazine or you can cause a possible fatal chain of rear end crashes.

Getting off the road is recommended because the driver who keeps on driving in fog risks hitting pedestrians, other cars, bridge abutments or other objects or losing the road entirely and ending in the ditch.

It recommends finding a spot to pull off and then keep parking lights and emergency flasher on.

For those who insist on driving, here are some fog tips:

- Switch headlights to low. This will greatly reduce the blinding reflection from your own headlights.
- Occasionally flick your headlights to the high beam for a second or two as a warning to oncoming cars.
- Turn on your windshield wipers and defroster fan.
- Reduce speed as fog increases.

HARPERS BAZAAR is one of the Hearst publications which labor asks you not to buy until Hearst stops scabbing in Los Angeles.

Getting Your Money's Worth

There's the story of a weights and measures inspector who found one company's bag of potatoes marked 100 pounds consistently weighed about 97 pounds.

He found an employee regularly tossed two or three potatoes out before sewing the potato sacks to make it easier to sew the sack.

THIS IS an example of "careless" shorting drawn from a nationwide Consumers Union-sponsored survey, which quotes one experienced weights and measures official:

"Sixty-five per cent of all retail sellers are honest, 25 per cent are as honest as you make them be, and 10 per cent are never honest."

Shorting at the meat counter is the most prevalent weights and measures violation uncovered by official checkers, says Leland J. Gordon, author of the study.

He says shortages uncovered in Tennessee averaged 1 cent per meat package. Stores in the state average 5,000 packages a week, so this is \$50 a week or \$2,600 a year per store selling packaged meats. On a statewide basis, the shortage can be projected to \$16,000,000 a year.

TENNESSEE is not unique, says Dr. Gordon in his book, "Weights and Measures and the Consumer." The book lists 15 methods of shorting at the meat counter.

Scales may be inaccurate, as were 30 per cent of those in-

spected in one state. Scales may be tampered with to read an ounce or two "fast" (high). Untidy scales can cost the consumer too — inspectors have found ice, water, paper, pencils, and other items on scale platters.

Or a scale can be tilted to read perhaps three ounces "fast," or it may be placed above the buyer's eye level if it is the type that gives the impression of higher weight if the indicator is viewed from below. Some cheats read a scale on the swing, rather than letting it come to rest at a lower figure.

Dr. Gordon points out that sellers may pile merchandise around the buyer's side of the scales so as to obscure the indicator.

"Failure to allow for the weight of the container is without doubt the most common method of shorting (at the meat counter)," concludes Dr. Gordon.

OTHER TECHNIQUES include overnight soaking of hams, chickens, turkeys, and oysters to add several ounces to their weight; selling meat by the "side" for storage in a freezer could cost the consumer if he pays a price on the wrapped weight of pieces taken from the "side;" and a seller may weigh correctly and call out the correct weight to the buyer, but then mark an incorrect price on the meat package.

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JOHN M. ESHLEMAN,
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AFL-CIO hits California rule for public housing vote

A three-judge federal court in Washington has found that a section of the California Constitution requiring a voters' referendum before a low-income public housing project can be built in a community is discriminatory.

The AFL-CIO, the National Urban Coalition and 14 other organizations have asked the United States Supreme Court to uphold the ruling and overturn the state requirement.

The brief by the 16 organizations called the referendum requirement "loaded dice" since it applies only to housing for the poor and has the effect of fencing them out of areas where employment is expanding and segregating them in depressed inner city areas.

Cities and counties, through equitably-applied zoning laws and building codes, can set appropriate standards for housing, the brief noted.

But to require that only housing developments for low-income

families pass the additional hurdle of voter ratification is clearly discriminatory, it stressed.

The brief said the requirement is "precisely analogous" to a law that would allow an unlimited number of peremptory challenges against black or poor jurors, while providing that other prospective jurors could be challenged only for cause.

Also stressed in the brief was the inequity wherein one type of federal subsidy—to help provide adequate housing for people with low incomes—is made subject to local referendum approval, "while subsidies for those with higher incomes flow unhampered by the need to obtain public approval of the subsidy."

Among the organizations joining in the brief were the NAACP, the National Urban League and the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing; the Alliance for Labor Action, and industry groups including the National Association of Home Builders.



SUCCESS in labor's three-year campaign for national job health and safety legislation was celebrated by these four who helped make it possible. Left to right are Jack Sheehan, Steelworkers legislative director; Representative Dominick V. Daniels and Senator Harrison

J. Williams, New Jersey Democrats who sponsored safety legislation, and AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller. Final version, containing much of labor's proposals, was signed by President Nixon.

Wage chiselling cost put at \$100,000,000 in just one year

Half a million of the nation's lowest-paid workers were chiselled out of \$100,000,000 due them last year under the federal wage and hour law. AFL-CIO economist Rudolph Oswald charged in a network radio interview.

That represents all that the understaffed Wage-Hour Division was able to find, he noted.

Oswald, an AFL-CIO Research Department staff member, blasted a critical shortage of inspectors to enforce the law which guarantees minimum pay and maximum straight time hours for 46,000,000 workers.

Another obstacle to finding the true extent of pay chiselling, he said, is reluctance of workers to complain because they fear reprisals.

The federal government has "fewer than 1,000" wage and hour investigators, and it would take them "20 or 30 years" to investigate the more than 2,000,000 firms covered by the law, he declared.

Yet, "under the cry of austerity, the Administration has failed to allocate and request additional funds to hire (more) investigators."

Oswald said that the illegal underpayments affect nearly half a million workers each year, many of whom are "the most exploited" in the work force.

"Often they are not aware of their rights — they are taken advantage of by employers, sometimes unwittingly, sometimes with knowledge aforethought," he noted.

Many workers are "afraid to complain" about wage and hour violations, he said, "because they are not aware of the safeguards that are built into the Act" to protect them.

He stressed that under the procedures of the Labor Department, the "origin of the complaint" and the names of the employees are "held in confidence" to protect the workers from reprisals from their employers.

Campaign rules in phone elections

The presidents of the Communications Workers of America and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, both with members in the telephone industry, have announced agreement on ground rules of conduct when both are on representational election ballots.

President Joseph A. Beirne and President Charles H. Pillard signed an agreement spelling out prohibitions against organizing activities in the broad areas of "giveaway" items, and forbidding use of doubtful data in union handouts or statements.

Nixon signs landmark job safety bill

President Nixon accepted more than he had wanted and labor got much of its program last week when Nixon signed the new occupational health and safety bill, which labor called a landmark.

The measure gives the secretary of labor the power to set job safety standards which the AFL-CIO had supported and which Nixon had sought to substitute by putting standards power in the hands of a Presidentially-appointed board.

However, the President said when he signed the measure that it represents "the American system at its best."

The original Daniels Bill, which labor had pressed for, would have charged the secretary of labor with both enforcement and standards setting.

The three-member enforcement board under the new law will be able to fine an employer \$1,000 for each day he refuses to comply with safety rules.

It also will be able to shut down a plant if "imminent danger" to workers is shown.

If an employer retaliates against a worker who files a safety complaint the employer could be fined \$10,000 and imprisoned for 10 years.

HOUSE BEAUTIFUL and Good Housekeeping are Hearst magazines. Don't buy any Hearst publications until Hearst stops its Los Angeles scabbing.

Signing the bill ended a three-year labor struggle for national health and safety legislation to curb the industrial death, injury and illness toll.

As Congress passed it after a sharp struggle in mid-December, the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics was reporting that the manufacturing industry injury rate was at its highest in 18 years in 1969.

The number of disabling injuries per 1,000,000 man hours rose to 14.8, highest since the 15.5 rate in 1951.

AFL-CIO President George Meany praised the bill as a "long step toward a healthy and safe work place," but he served notice that labor would turn a sharp look toward the administration's enforcement.

Annually, some 14,500 workers die of job accidents or illness and 2,500,000 are disabled, according to government figures, but some

authorities believe that the toll is much higher because of failure of reporting systems.

The battle for job safety legislation climaxed when the Senate passed a bill containing the final provisions and the House passed a weaker bill.

A House-Senate conference voted a measure closely following the Senate version.

Business lobbyists, who had joined Nixon in fighting the concept of standards setting by the secretary of labor, set out to round up House votes and House Republican conferees indicated they would urge a vote against the conference bill.

The administration then sent word it would accept the bill. A typical result was the switch of GOP Representative William A. Steiger of Wisconsin from announcing he would fight the measure to declaring it was a "significant achievement."

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Chips and Chatter

BY GUNNAR "BENNY" BENONYS

SCHOLARSHIP time is here again. The California Labor Federation announces its annual scholarship program. Twenty-three \$500 awards will be made for 1971.

Winners will receive a \$500 check that is deposited in the student's name at the accredited college of his choice. Apply to your high school counselor for information. You must file your application not later than March 5, 1971.

Operation Paperback is still going on. Our thanks to Brothers E. V. Overton, Jess Cline, Dale Anway and some who didn't leave their names on the packages of books.

Uncle Benny claims that the best time for a man's ship to come in is before he's too old to navigate.

Li'l GeeGee, our office vamp says, "Show me a man with his feet on the ground and I'll show you a man who can't get his pants on."

Cousin Al, while visiting at Santa Rosa, saw this sign up in the chicken house, "An egg a day keeps Colonel Sanders away!"

Brother Bill's wife, when asked, "Did you wake up grumpy this morning?" replied coyly, "No, I just let him sleep."

Brothers, what can we do to help our union in this coming year? We all have a valuable stake in its operation. You can help a great deal just by attending as often as you can. Take part in the discussions and debates. You can help run it by being present. Be a welcome working part of the union. Remember, it's your union too! Get to know the other members and give them a chance to get to know you. Your very presence at the meetings is a great help to your officers that you elected to carry on the functions of the union.

You, the membership, are the most important part of any union. Together, with your elected working officers, you determine the progress, policies, and direction of your union.

It is especially important for you to attend these meetings for the next several months. You will be brought up to date on the progress of the forthcoming negotiations for the next contract.

Of special importance, this month, is the nomination meeting, Thursday, January 7, 1971 and the election on Friday, January 22, 1971. Polls will be open from 12 noon to 8 p.m., Friday afternoon. Be sure to cast your ballot for the candidates of your choice. It is anticipated that you will need to elect some other officers as well as a Financial Secretary. We'll know more about that after the nominations.

Can we count on you being present, Brothers? See you at the next meeting.

Business Agents change areas of responsibility as of January. Brother Gunnar Benonys will cover the Berkeley and Albany area; Al Thoman the East Oakland and San Leandro area, and William Marshall, the central Oakland and Alameda area. These changes are effective till April, 1971.

Barbers 134

BY JACK M. REED

Here we are starting into 1971 and hoping for improvement over 1970. 1970 was a frustrating year for most of us in the barber business, with many young men trying to look like people in King Arthur's time and some older men trying to look like men of the 1800s with thick side chops, beards and straggly, shaggy hair on their necks.

Even some of supposed dress styles were on the effeminate side, and one leading ladies' perfume manufacturer made millions advertising and selling perfumed lotions to men.

We lost some good young barbers to other endeavors and several long established shops were forced to close. We had 55 members apply for pension and many applied for reduced dues as they are no longer going to work at the trade. The last three months we had very few job openings. Well here is hoping that the trend changes and that our business improves.

Some of our members' wives cannot understand why their husbands that are going on pension must still retain membership and some of our members who have not reached the retirement age have the mistaken idea that as long as they have contributed for five years that they do not have to pay any more toward their pension.

No matter how many times the rules were explained, they just don't want to believe them. They want to know why, after they have paid \$300 or \$500 over a period of five years, they are not entitled to draw out \$25 or \$50 a month for the rest of their lives. These people must still believe in Santa Claus.

Our finance committee will conduct the annual audit of dues books. Please send in your dues books for audit and don't forget to include \$3 for 1971 Legislative Assessment.

Brother Nicholas Agathos who operated a shop in Berkeley for many years has had a heart attack and will not be barbering for a while. Get well, Nick.

Ironworkers Local 378

BY DICK ZAMPA

The work situation remains about the same, with no sudden change pending the weather.

Due to extenuating circumstances, the Stewards meeting to be held Wednesday evening, January 13, has been cancelled along with the Executive Board and Examining Board meetings.

Effective January 16 your increase in wages will take effect. Your increase will be as follows: Rods and Fence Erectors, 68 cents per hour, and Structural 65 cents per hour additional on your check.

Ed Campbell is recuperating at his home from a fall taken just before Christmas. We hope you will have a speedy recovery, Ed.

We are sorry to announce the deaths of Charles (Benny) Malmstrom, and Gordon MacKenzie, who passed away over the holiday season. We extend our deepest sympathy to their friends and relatives.

Watchmakers 101

BY GEORGE F. ALLEN

By the time you read this column, a new year will have started, with the usual New Year resolutions and hopes for a better year ahead. Regarding the first—we say "Bet you don't keep them"—and for the latter, we say "Amen."

With many of you thinking of the taxes you must soon pay, we hate to have to remind you, but we must. Some of our members are forgetting that there has been an increase in their dues, all of which necessitates unbalanced ledgers and notes written to the member as a reminder. Please keep this increase in dues in mind; it will eliminate additional office work at a time when we have already informed you, we are loaded (we mean with work!).

We have found that watch repairs during the holiday season held their own and we are optimistic about the year 1971 for our trade.

Sheet Metal 216

BY KEITH & JIM

The people who work in our Welfare & Pension office went on strike and did picket the Pension & Welfare office for about three weeks. The strike has been settled now and they are presently trying to catch up on all the work that built up during the strike. We ask all members to have a little patience until they get their heads above water again.

THOUGHTS FOR NEW CONTRACT . . . TRAVEL MONEY

Members in Local 216 have a different situation than most locals in regard to travel money. We have two large counties in which we work and many of our members travel quite a way to and from work each day. Our present contract gives the contractor a 15 mile free zone and then he pays 12 cents per mile for the car and 18 cents per mile for the time spent traveling. In other words, our travel time is 30 cents per mile after the 15 mile free zone. Along with travel time we have a subsistence clause which calls for \$13 per day minimum.

To give you an idea what subsistence pay other locals get here are just a few: Sacramento 162 \$13 per day. Fresno 252 \$15 per day. San Mateo 272 \$12 per day—and actual expense if higher. Los Angeles 108 \$18 per day.

To refresh the memory of some of our members as to Working Rules, I will quote some of them. The reason for doing so is that we have had complaints from other members about their brothers who are disregarding them.

Section 10 (a) Personal tool boxes shall not exceed 20 inches in length.

Section 10 (b) The following tools are not considered to be hand tools of the trade and no employee shall furnish the same: power or motor driven tools, extension cords, saw blades, carpenter's saw, hack saw blades, drill bits, files, soldering irons, fire pots, two foot squares, three or four foot circumference rules, Whitney punches other than the small hand set, Yankee screw drivers, ALL SIZES OF POP RIVET GUNS, all socket sets including ratchets, speed wrenches, staple guns, glue guns, or any glass duct tools or any other equipment that does not fit into his personal tool box. Welding hood, goggles and welder's hand tools may be furnished by employee but he will not furnish torches, tips and other welding equipment. (WR.)

Bob Quinn, one of our retired Business Representatives, passed away December 29, 1970 after a lengthy illness. For those of you who remember him, he was a Business Representative of this Union for over 25 years. He is survived by his lovely wife, Rose. George Dean has been out of work for several weeks with a ruptured blood vessel in his middle ear, which causes a loss of balance. When I talked to George, he mentioned that his doctor said he was very lucky to recover without permanent damage and will be released for work on or about January 5, 1971. You are a lucky fellow, George.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK: BLESSED IS HE THAT EXPECTS NOTHING, FOR HE SHALL NEVER BE DISAPPOINTED. Ben Franklin.

Make sure your printing has the Union Label.

CHAPEL of the OAKS
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FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Regular meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month.

Members of the Tri-State Council Death Benefit Plan, please note that Death Assessment No. 686 is now due and payable.

Print. Spec. Dist. Council

BY FREDRICK T. SULLIVAN

The officers and staff of the union wish to extend their wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year. Most of our contracts were negotiated in 1970 and provide for automatic increases and fringe benefits for 1971. In some respects we are fortunate in having the built-in increases for with the state and most of the businesses where we have contracts, the negotiating climate will not be the best in 1971. All economic statistics that we read point to a gradual improvement in 1971. We have had big layoffs in some of the plants. In quite a few of our contracts the employer will commence contributing to our new dental plan starting during the month of January. After two payments are made, the member is covered and may utilize the plan.

The annual choice period will soon open up for Kaiser or Travelers on the health plan. Those members covered under the union health plan should think about which coverage they want.

1970 was both a good and a bad year for the union. We had one four-week strike and there was an election in the union that left some turmoil in its wake. It looks like those that backed the losing candidates are now starting to rally behind the new leaders of the union. Two good things that happened to us were the founding of our Prescription Drug Plan and uniting our Western Conference of Specialty Unions together again on the West Coast. We also opened our Retirement Center and held its dedication on November 14, 1970. For those of you who have not done so, please feel free to go by and visit Ben Day, our manager of the Center, and see what a great thing out union has done.

Typographical Auxiliary

BY ELIZABETH FEE

The regular business meeting of Women's Auxiliary 26 will be on January 12 at 10:30 a.m. at the home of Gwen Frate, 1325 147th Avenue, San Leandro. After the meeting, luncheon will be served by the hostess.

We extend our sympathy to the John Mattox family in the passing of Mrs. Mattox, who was a member of our auxiliary.

Also our sympathy to Wilbur Leonard, secretary-treasurer of Typographical Union 36 in the recent passing of his mother in Boise, Idaho.

The Northern and Southern California Typographical Conference and Women's Auxiliary meeting is to be held in San Luis Obispo on January 9 and 10. Happy New Year to all.

AFSCME 1695

BY JUDY SHATTUCK

We are still fighting for reclassification of the Berkeley dormitory Maids and Janitors to Matron and Custodian, the titles held by the custodial workers on the main campus. This reclassification would bring the dorm workers' salaries up over \$100 per month, to meet those of the main campus custodial workers. While professing good faith discussions with us on this point, the University is in the process of revising the classification system by creating two new classifications — Custodial Worker and Senior Custodial Worker. The new titles would match the new salaries we won on December 1, when we won token increases for the Maids and Janitors.

The University is moving to formalize these new pay levels by giving them fancy new titles, and for two reasons: 1) to upgrade maids and janitors slightly without reclassifying them to Matron and Custodian and 2) by use of the title "Custodial Worker," to confuse the campus community into thinking that our demand for reclassification and equal pay for equal work has been satisfied. We are demanding that these changes not go into effect on this campus as long as we are still negotiating, a reasonable demand, but Personnel will not guarantee anything on this point.

Our year-around work discussions have also met with new impediments. The University has proposed to do away with seasonal layoffs by reducing the staff by 17. In 1964, when the dorm workers last attempted to organize, 17 of them were laid off. Is the University obsessed with this number? Even more strange is the inability of the University to understand why we will not accept their plan. We know that a reduction in the work force will mean, at best, speedup and/or deteriorated work conditions in which a satisfactory job simply cannot be done, and, at worst, it will mean layoffs or involuntary transfers. We have constantly put forward alternative ways of saving money. For example, dorm management could be put under the main custodial management and highly paid dormitory managers could easily be eliminated. Moreover, in this way the Maids and Janitors could be given work assignments during the summer and other traditional layoff periods on the main campus as well as in the dorms. We have been told, however, that such things are "management's prerogative"—i.e., none of our business. We demand that UC negotiate, not dictate.

So, the fight is far from over. And as the new school term starts and the University is now officially enjoying a hiring freeze and other false economy measures, we must expect the fight to get stiffer before we break through. The breaking would come sooner and sweeter if other ACCLC unions would write to the University (with a copy to us, please) expressing their feelings for the University's cavalier treatment of the dormitory workers.

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FINANCIAL SECRETARY

(No. 6 on the Ballot)

Carpenters Local No. 1622

ELECTION JANUARY 11, 1971



20 Years in the Carpenters.

Carpenters Credit Union

BY PAUL HUDGINS

We have continued to grow at a faster rate this past year than ever before. Increasing numbers of Carpenters are realizing the financial benefits of Credit Union membership.

Over \$1,500,000 is loaned out to the members. That means that \$1,500,000 was also invested by the members. It is a true "cooperative."

At 1 per cent per month, the interest on that amount is \$15,000 per month. Bank charge-cards and department stores get 1½ per cent per month, or 50 per cent more than any Credit Union. So by comparison with BankAmericard and Master Charge, we are saving our members some \$7,500 per month.

Finance companies and loan companies get a higher rate, so we are saving our members considerably more than \$7,500, since most of the money we have loaned would otherwise have been from those high-priced places.

On new cars we get the same 1 per cent per month which comes to \$6.50 per \$100 per year actual dollar cost to the borrower, and is an "Annual Percentage Rate" of 12 per cent (1 per cent times 12 months). Some dealers are writing up new car finance at more than double our rate. One way the member can check to make sure, is to compare the actual monthly payment.

Quick emergency loans are easy for a member who has been saving any amount regularly, like \$5 a week or \$10 per month. When you start saving regularly you begin to be successful.

Steamfitters 342

BY JAMES H. MARTIN

Just a friendly reminder that Thursday of this week, January 7, 1971, the installation of the union's officers will be held at 8 p.m. in Hall M of the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland.

The assistant general president, Martin J. Ward, will install the officers after which a buffet dinner and refreshments will be served.

We will be looking forward to seeing you and spending a pleasant evening.

White collar pay increase

White collar salaries rose an average of 6.2 per cent between June 1969 and June 1970, according to the Labor Department. It was the largest 12-month increase in the 10 years the Bureau of Labor Statistics has collected such data.

Living costs vary -- but they are all much higher

(The cost of living is up as these family budget figures prepared by the Labor Department for 40 cities and metropolitan areas show. They are up 6 per cent over a year earlier. Figures reflect last spring's costs and would be higher now since living costs went up another 3 per cent since then.)

	Lower Budget	Intermediate Budget	Higher Budget
National Average	\$ 6,690	\$10,664	\$15,511
Anchorage	10,783	14,535	20,301
Honolulu	8,597	12,776	19,311
San Francisco (Bay Area)	7,686	11,381	16,526
Seattle	7,630	11,012	15,626
Hartford	7,577	11,584	16,312
Los Angeles	7,507	10,770	15,989
Boston	7,351	12,037	17,819
Chicago	7,273	11,120	16,019
Washington	7,242	11,047	16,125
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	7,235	10,864	15,769
New York	7,183	12,134	18,545
San Diego	7,166	10,467	15,309
Minneapolis-St. Paul	7,140	10,897	15,808
Portland, Me.	7,130	10,835	15,088
Indianapolis	7,101	10,892	15,620
Cleveland	7,080	11,184	15,897

	Lower Budget	Intermediate Budget	Higher Budget
Milwaukee	7,079	11,405	16,575
Buffalo	7,022	11,425	16,424
Baltimore	7,018	10,580	15,590
St. Louis	6,987	10,546	15,125
Kansas City	6,981	10,599	15,575
Philadelphia	6,958	10,587	15,845
Detroit	6,931	10,588	15,460
Bakersfield, Calif.	6,910	10,040	14,283
Cedar Rapids	6,873	10,614	15,390
Durham, N.C.	6,771	10,187	14,630
Green Bay, Wis.	6,769	10,596	15,582
Wichita, Kansas	6,722	10,105	14,536
Dayton, Ohio	6,712	10,094	14,724
Pittsburgh	6,701	10,236	14,876
Lancaster, Pa.	6,698	10,301	14,711
Denver	6,697	10,326	15,005
Dallas	6,683	9,894	14,471
Cincinnati	6,611	10,220	14,329
Orlando, Fla.	6,562	9,469	13,679
Houston	6,481	9,645	13,917
Atlanta	6,424	9,523	13,765
Baton Rouge, La.	6,411	9,704	14,379
Nashville	6,326	9,665	13,930
Austin	6,197	9,212	13,337

Ink Makers reject picket crossing bid, gain pay raises

Ink & Roller Makers Local 5 staved off a management demand that its members at Cal/Ink Division of Tenneco Chemicals forego the right to honor sanctioned picket lines and gained substantial pay raises in a new 30-month contract.

The 185 members at the Cal/Ink Berkeley plant get a 10 per cent raise effective December 14 and worth 33 to 47 cents per hour, and a 38-cent across the board raise in April 1972.

Foremen and combination men get an additional 5 cents per hour over the 10 per cent raise.

The contract grants a tenth paid holiday per year and reduces the sick leave waiting period to one day for employees of five years service, from the former two and one-half days.

Sick leave is cumulative to 30 days at 10 days per year.

Vacations are improved to four weeks after 15 years service and five weeks after 25 years. Dental care and pensions are improved. Pension benefits will be raised to \$5 per month per year of credited service in October, 1972.

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Now your family needs a lot more to live

More evidence on how prices have risen despite the Nixon administration's "anti-inflation" economic slowdown came last month when the Labor Department reported sharp rises in its family budget figures.

A typical city family of four needed \$10,664 a year last spring to maintain a moderate living standard—about \$600 more than a year earlier—the department disclosed.

That was a national average, and local figures varied up and down, with the Bay Area at the third highest figure among 40 cities.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the cost of "lower level" and "higher level" family budgets also increased about 6 per cent over the year.

For the much tighter national average "lower level" budget, which the BLS in the past described as "austere," a city worker with three dependents needed \$6,960 in annual income compared with \$6,567 a year earlier.

The "higher level" budget—still well below luxury—required \$15,511 a year for an urban couple with two children—up from \$14,589 in the spring of 1969.

Today, the family budget at all three levels would be even higher because living costs have climbed about 3 per cent since last spring.

This would put the lower level at about \$7,168, the intermediate level at \$10,893, and the higher level at \$15,976.

Only two communities on the department's list had higher living costs than the Bay Area where the lower budget was \$7,686, moderate budget \$11,381

and higher budget \$19,311.

Anchorage, Alaska, was highest with budgets of \$10,783, \$14,535 and \$20,301. In second place was Honolulu, where from the bottom, budgets were \$8,597, \$12,776 and \$19,311.

But even at the lowest of the three levels of living standards the average production worker would be in the red.

A recent BLS report showed that in November average weekly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers amounted to \$121.07.

If a rank-and-file employee earning this average put in a full 52 weeks on the job, his total annual income would come to \$6,295.64—more than \$600 below the lower level budget set for last spring and nearly \$900 short of what that budget would cost today.

The intermediate level budget would be apportioned thus:

Food, \$2,452, housing \$2,501, transportation \$912, clothing and personal care \$1,137, medical care \$564, other family consumption \$639, other costs \$539, social security and disability insurance \$387, and personal income taxes \$1,533.

The lower level budget would be broken down as follows:

Food \$1,905, housing \$1,429, transportation \$505, clothing and personal care \$807, medical care \$562, other family consumption \$345, other costs \$343, social se-

curity and disability insurance \$345, and personal income taxes \$719.

Spending of the higher level budget would go for:

Food \$3,092, housing \$3,772, transportation \$1,183, clothing and personal care \$1,655, medical care \$588, other family consumption \$1,056, other costs \$903, social security and disability insurance \$387, and personal income taxes \$2,875.

The BLS noted that the cost of all food—at home and away from home—accounted for 34 per cent of the lower budget, 30 per cent of the intermediate budget and 27 per cent at the higher level.

Medical care costs took 10 per cent of the lower level budget, but accounted only for 7 per cent at the intermediate level and 5 per cent at the higher level.

Spending for shelter at the lower level—based on a rented dwelling unit—was 26 per cent of all consumption costs. This was below the portion spent on housing in the intermediate and higher level budgets, which are based mainly on home ownership and upkeep costs.

The intermediate budget allotted 33 per cent for housing and the higher level budget 34 per cent.

Consumption costs in metropolitan areas were about 8 per cent higher than in nonmetropolitan urban areas for the lower budget, the BLS reported.

Union defers U.S. oil strike

Union members were voting this week on a tentative California-wide contract with Shell Oil Company, one of several which held off a possible nationwide oil industry strike January 1.

Meanwhile, negotiations continued between Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 5 with Standard Oil of California at Richmond and Phillips Petroleum in Martinez.

Local, national or company-wide strikes were still a possibility if the industry or parts of it fail to settle.

At Port Arthur, Texas, 3,900 OCAW members struck Texaco's largest refinery on New Year's day.

First agreement, announced by OCAW headquarters in Denver, was with Gulf Oil, followed by agreement at the Farmers Union refinery in Montana and with Shell in California.

The Shell agreement parallels that gained at Gulf. It provides:

• An 8½ per cent pay raise

January 1 and another 7½ per cent increase January 1, 1972.

• A total \$10 per month raise in management health and welfare contributions for employees and dependents, split \$5 this year and \$5 in 1972, and \$2.78 and \$2.50 per month raises for single coverage.

• An additional paid holiday for a total of nine per year.

Local 5 represents 1,200 Standard Oil workers at Richmond, 700 at Phillips and 450 at Shell refineries in Martinez.

The union had planned a nationwide strike when old contracts ran out January 1 but held off when the Gulf agreement was reached. OCAW set the Gulf terms as the minimum for settlement with other companies.

AFL-CIO aide on board

Rudolph A. Oswald, economist with the AFL-CIO Department of Research, has been elected to a three-year term on the executive board of the Industrial Relations Research Association.

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OFFICIAL UNION NOTICES

AUTO & SHIP PAINTERS 1176 CARPENTERS 36

Auto, Marine & Specialty Painters 1176 meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month in Room H, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, at 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
LESLIE K. MOORE,
Business Representative

IRON WORKERS 378

The Executive Board meeting, Stewards meeting and Examining Board meeting of January 13 has been cancelled.

Our Regular Executive Board meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, 8 p.m.

Stewards meetings also are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 8 p.m.

Our regular membership meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
BOB McDONALD
Business Agent

PRINTING SPECIALTIES 382

Meeting second Friday of the month at 8 p.m. in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,
TED E. AHL,
Secretary

SERVICE EMPLOYEES 322

SPECIAL MEETING

A special meeting will be held for installation of officers at 8 p.m., Thursday, January 7 in Room H of the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland.

Fraternally,
VERNE DUARTE,
Financial Secretary

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES 3

General membership meeting Hall C, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez St., Oakland, the fourth Friday of the month, 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
JACK KENNEDY,
Business Representative

ALAMEDA CARPENTERS 194

Carpenters Local 194 meets the first and third Monday evenings of the month at 8 p.m. in the Veterans Memorial Building, located at 2201 Central Avenue, Alameda.

Refreshments are served following the first meeting of the month in the Canteen for all present. You are urged to attend your Local's meetings.

Due to the raise in the per capita tax of Thirty-Five Cents per member per month, the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters and its delegates, by motion, voted to raise the monthly dues by Twenty-Five Cents per month.

Effective January 1, 1971, Dues will be \$12 per month.

Fraternally,
WM. "BILL" LEWIS,
Recording Secretary

MILLMEN'S UNION 550

The next regular meeting will be January 15, 1971 at the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, Room 228. There will be a special called meeting that night preceding the regular meeting to discuss and vote on dues and assessments.

Fraternally,
ODUS G. HOWARD,
Financial Secretary

BERKELEY CARPENTERS 1158

Regular meetings are held the first and third Thursdays of each month at Finnish Brotherhood Hall, 1970 Chestnut St., Berkeley, California.

Due to the raise in the per capita tax of Thirty-Five Cents per member per month, the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters and its delegates, by motion, voted to raise the monthly dues by Twenty-Five Cents per month.

Effective January 1, 1971, Dues will be \$12 per month.

Fraternally,
NICK J. AFDAMO,
Recording Secretary

A Special Called Meeting will be held on January 7, 1971 at 9 p.m. for the purpose of holding nominations to fill the vacancy in the office of Financial Secretary and any other offices that may be declared vacant. Elections will be held on Friday, January 22, 1971 with the polls open from 12 noon to 10 p.m.

The regular meetings for Carpenters Local Union 36 are held the first and third Thursdays of each month at 8460 Enterprise Way, Oakland, California 94621, at 8 p.m. Phone 569-3465.

The hours of the Financial Secretary's office are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday. Friday the office closes at 1 p.m.

Stewards meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. on the fourth Thursday of each month, at the hall.

Blood Bank No. 13 is now due and payable.

Fraternally,
ALLEN L. LINDER,
Recording Secretary

SERVICE EMPLOYEES 18

General membership meetings of Service Employees Local 18 are held at 3 p.m. the fourth Friday of each month in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

There will be no General Meeting in December since it falls on Christmas Day.

Fraternally,
BEN J. TUSL,
Secretary

U.C. EMPLOYEES 371

Our next regular meeting will be held on January 9, 1971 in Room 155, Kroeber Hall at 2 p.m. It will be preceded by the Executive Board Meeting. There will be the installation of officers for the coming year. Negotiations are still in progress.

Fraternally,
J. J. SANTOS,
Secretary-Treasurer

BARBERS 516

The next regular meeting of Barbers Local 516 of Fremont and Newark will be held on Wednesday, January 27, 1971 at 8 p.m. in Newark Square Barber Shop, 5600 Thornton Avenue, Newark, Calif.

The \$3 1971 legislative assessment is due with your January dues. Please send it with your dues.

Your dues book will be audited in January by our finance committee. Please mail your dues books in.

Fraternally,
AL DOYLE,
Secretary-Treasurer

AFSCME-EBMUD 444

The first Executive Board meeting for 1971 will be held on January 7 starting promptly at 7:30 P.M. We urge all officers to attend and become oriented and participate in Local 444's goals.

The Membership Meeting will be held on January 14 starting promptly at 7:30 P.M. It is imperative that all the members of this local participate in the activities effecting our long range goals at EBMUD.

There will be Installation of Officers and important reports. Please make every effort to attend meetings.

Fraternally,
CHARLES E. TEIXEIRA,
Secretary-Treasurer

BARBERS 134

Our next regular meeting will be held on Thursday night, January 28, 1971 at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple, 23rd and Valdez Sts., Oakland. Installation of officers for 1971 will be held at the January meeting.

1971 Legislative Assessment is due with your January dues. All dues books will be audited by our Finance Committee in January. Please mail your Green Dues Books in with January Dues and \$3 Legislative Assessment on or before January 1, 1971.

Fraternally,
JACK M. REED,
Secretary-Treasurer

Meany hits job bill veto as 'outrageous'

The AFL-CIO denounced as "outrageous" President Nixon's veto of the employment and manpower legislation that would have created nearly 1,000,000 jobs.

"It is a devastating attack on the unemployed, the unskilled, and the poor at a time of widespread joblessness, created by Administration policies," said AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Nixon's veto, Meany stressed, demonstrates the Administration's refusal to support its talk of reviving the economy with action and funds "where they count most—in upgrading the skills of the labor force and creating jobs for the long-term unemployed."

Chances of overriding the veto appeared slim. Although the measure passed the Senate 68 to 13, the House approved it by a much narrower margin—177 to 159.

House Democratic Leader Carl Albert said that the veto means Nixon "is more interested in playing political games than in

the almost 5,000,000 Americans who are out of work."

Nixon's veto washes out for the present the labor-supported public service jobs program that was designed to combat high unemployment by providing work for persons who could not find employment in private industry.

Meany emphasized that "it is only a temporary setback."

"We intend to do everything in our power to help establish a badly needed national manpower policy and program, including job-creation for the long-term jobless. And we intend to win," he said.

The measure would have authorized \$3,500,000,000 over nearly four years, including \$200,000,000 in the current fiscal year for the public service jobs program.

Nixon particularly objected to this section of the measure, claiming that much of the spending would eventually go for what he termed "dead-end" jobs.

Meany charged that the President's veto statement misrepresented the bill's language and intent.

"Despite the President's rationalization," Meany asserted, "the fact is that the bill would have created useful jobs needed by the community—not dead-end, make-work jobs."

The veto is a direct rejection of a constructive form of sharing federal revenues with the hard pressed states and local governments, especially the cities, Meany stressed.

"The President has moved the cities closer to fiscal disaster," Meany said.

The legislation would also have consolidated in the Labor Department manpower training programs from various departments.

It would have met the White House goal of giving local and state governments greater control over administration of the programs.

There was one puzzling aspect.

Only hours before the veto was announced, White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler—asked whether the President would sign the bill—said, "Yes, I believe he will sign it this week." Ziegler was wrong.

The U.S. Conference of Mayors issued a strong protest over the veto.

Railroad talks recess; set to resume this month

Negotiators in the more than one and one-half year old national railroad contract talks were to go back into session early this month after a Christmas recess.

Four unions struck December 10 and were forced back to work by legislation and a court injunction—backed by a \$200,000 a day fine threat against the last to comply.

Earlier, President Nixon set up an emergency board which—along with another injunction—halted a selective strike begun September 10 after the unions had exhausted all Railway Labor Act procedures.

The nation's major railroads were ordered by Congress' strike-ending legislation to pay an immediate 13.5 per cent temporary pay increase to the 425,000 employees involved.

Negotiations then began on the unions' request for better than 40 per cent pay raises over three years. The last raise, they complained, was 2 per cent, in July, 1969.

Nixon's board recommended a 37 per cent increase but tied it to changes in work rules further affecting job security and job safety. The employers accepted the recommendation and unions rejected it.

Unions involved are the Railway & Airline Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employees, United Transportation Union and the Hotel & Restaurant Employees for dining car employees.

If another delay is not forced by government they can strike again March 1, the date to which Congress pushed back their December walkout.

Supreme Court says NLRB can't order pact terms

The U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the National Labor Relations Board has no authority to order an employer to agree to any substantive contractual provisions. NLRB jurisdiction, the court found, is limited to ordering bargaining in good faith.

The court ruling by a 4-2 vote reversed an appellate court decision that upheld an NLRB order to H. K. Porter Company to agree to check off United Steelworkers dues for workers at its plant in Danville, Va.

The appellate court order came eight years after the dispute arose in 1961.

In the high court majority decision, Justice Hugo Black said the delay "appears to have occurred chiefly because of the skill of the company's negotiators in taking advantage of every opportunity for delay."

Black said this was the first time in NLRB's 35-year history that it had ordered a company to agree to a substantive provision and in doing so exceeded authority granted by Congress.

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HARRY HUFFORD

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LOCAL 1622

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10 YEARS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

JANUARY 11, 1971

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES 257

The Regular Meeting of the California, Oakland Unified School Employees Local Union 257 will be held on Saturday, January 9, 1971, at 10:30 a.m. in the Castlemont High School Auditorium, 8601 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland, California.

The Executive Board will meet at 8:00 a.m. in Community Room. All Board Members please take note.

The regular meeting of the Cafeteria Workers will follow at 1:30 p.m. in the same auditorium at Castlemont.

Fraternally,
HAROLD BENNER,
Executive Secretary

PRINTING SPECIALTIES 678

Meeting second Thursday of the month at 8 p.m. in Cannery Workers Hall, 492 C Street, Hayward, California.

Fraternally,
JOSEPH CABRAL,
Business Manager

SHEET METAL WORKERS 216

The regular meetings are every 3rd Wednesday of the month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple.

Fraternally,
FRED HARMON,
Business Manager



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JOHN M. ESHLEMAN, Editor

Nixon administration must save the CRLA

If the Nixon administration upholds Governor Reagan's veto of California Rural Legal Assistance's 1971 grant, it will be abandoning all pretension to concern for poor people.

If the veto stands, CRLA will be a casualty of Reagan's hostility to the rights of poor people to access to government equal to that which the rich enjoy.

Because, despite Reagan's excuse for the veto, CRLA has given first class legal representation to poverty level people who otherwise cannot afford to defend their rights in court.

The tributes to CRLA's work pour in from every quarter and show up the governor's bill of particulars against the agency for the trivial document which it is.

Former Office of Economic Opportunity Director Donald Rumsfeld has said that CRLA is "commonly recognized as one of the best legal services programs" in the nation.

The National Advisory Committee for Legal Services Programs called CRLA "the outstanding legal services program in the nation."

A panel of 13 distinguished evaluators, including former Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark and other judges, a member of Governor Reagan's own staff and representatives of the American Bar Association and the California State Bar, is forthright in its praise of CRLA.

"While not perfect," the panel declares, "CRLA is an exemplary legal services program, providing a balanced approach between orthodox legal services and highly successful impact legislation."

The San Francisco, Sacramento and Los Angeles Bar Associations passed emergency resolutions urging the governor not to veto CRLA's grant.

For the first time in the history of the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Legal Services, its chairman intervened in a case of legal services financing, urging approval of CRLA.

CRLA's achievements well merit this kind of support. Routinely each year it serves thousands of poor people in their legal dealings with creditors and landlords.

Its class action suits represented more than 2,000,000 senior citizens, consumers, food aid recipients and public housing residents last year alone.

One major CRLA achievement which seems to have drawn the governor's wrath was its successful suit to outlaw his illegal cuts in MediCal services to the aged and poor.

Another such CRLA class action suit forced the state to enforce minimum wages for 50,000 women farm workers, regaining hundreds of thousands of dollars in illegally withheld wages.

Reagan's veto is based on a report, featuring anonymous criticism, compiled by his ex-Bircher state OEO director.

The veto is now up to national OEO. If it pretends to be in the poor people's corner, it will reverse the veto.

Yardstick for aid is need

While angry voices from Sacramento and the Alameda County courthouse are crying out against the welfare program, it is a good time to remind working people that they are entitled to help if needed.

They are entitled to food stamps, whether or not they are on welfare. The only criterion is that their income must be low, whether they are employed or unemployed.

Families of strikers are entitled to welfare if the state has certified the strike as a bona fide management-labor dispute and if help is needed.

Children are entitled to aid if they are deprived of support by death, incapacity, unemployment or absence of a parent.

For these and other assistance programs, the yardstick is need. Poor people are entitled to help.

'I'll Try to Push You Out!'



The battle against water monopoly

The fight to protect water resources from those who would use public projects for private gain is just as intense in the arid lands of the West today as it was when the battle started almost 70 years ago.

Dr. Paul S. Taylor, writing in the December issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine, cites "the strength and persistence of large landholders' opposition to anti-monopoly measures on water development" as current threats to the public interest in western irrigation projects.

Dr. Taylor is economic consultant and former research director of the California Labor Federation. He is a University of California emeritus professor of economics and a nationwide authority on water problems and reclamation.

The struggle to protect water for all the people, he says, centers on the basic reclamation law of 1902 which declares that no one person may have more than the amount of public water needed for a 160-acre farm—or 320 acres for a married couple.

That law has never really been followed, mostly because of U.S. Interior Department decisions, he writes.

"The attack on the law has taken every conceivable form," Dr. Taylor says, "through legislation, the courts and the policies of Interior."

"By and large, the legislative attempts to circumvent the law have been unsuccessful. And the Supreme Court spoke definitively on the issue in a 1958 decision which cited the need to 'benefit people, not land.'"

The law states that "excess lands," of more than 160 acres, must be disposed of before the owner can receive water from federal projects. But there is no time limit on how soon he must dispose of those lands.

"That unlimited time given an owner goes a long way in explaining how the law has been so successfully flouted," he says.

This failure to enforce the law leads to vast holdings and buying of arid lands for speculation and also means a missed opportunity for great public good, he added.

For one thing, public ownership of the excess lands—if they

were sold to the government before water was provided—would help toward a rational land policy, especially in rapidly growing California.

These could be used to preserve the ecology through agricultural greenbelts and open spaces that would serve to check "urban sprawl and slurb."

Second, the nation's historic habit of using public lands to further education, such as the land-grant colleges, could be applied to these excess lands.

A comparable program of "water grants for education" would be of immense value today, the article notes.

Both educators and conservationists have recognized this potential, Taylor points out, and have joined in the fight to get the 1902 Reclamation Act enforced—a fight in which organized labor has long been involved.

The forces they oppose are powerful and entrenched, says Dr. Taylor. He notes two recent attacks on the 160-acre rule by a task force named by Governor Reagan and by the Public Law & Review Commission headed by Congressman Wayne N. Aspinall, Colorado Democrat.

Some methods of circumventing the law, he said, have included getting one project exempted and extending the exemption to others, allowing big landowners to buy out by refunding a bit of the federal expense of getting water to them, and allowing pumping of subsurface water, originally brought in the government. The latter, he says, has damaged the environment.

Exemption of the California State Water Project from the 160-acre limit is another evasion of the law, since the project uses federal facilities, he pointed out.

California's federal Central Valley Project nearly got the same exemption as the state project has, he recalled. That came in 1944 when progressive Senator Robert M. LaFollette Jr. staved off an attempt to have Central Valley tied to a rivers and harbors bill.

Reagan's Task Force backs the "buy out" method of letting huge land firms pay a small return on

the federal subsidy which brings them water, Dr. Taylor disclosed.

He quotes an Army Engineers spokesman's reaction to the "buy out" plan as:

"Is a man entitled to buy up, settle or promote a chunk of desert and then demand that his government bring water to him from the general direction of the North Pole?"

The stakes in the struggle are tremendous, Dr. Taylor points out, with the United States having already spent about \$10,000,000 on construction alone to provide such water. And the crops on the 6,500,000 acres irrigated were worth almost \$2,000,000,000 in 1967, double the land's crop value of 10 years before.

The human stakes are also high, with the flouting of federal law helping perpetrate "almost feudal domination of the land," which produces—in the words of former Senator Paul Douglas (D-Ill.)—"an agricultural system with a few owners and a great mass of Mexican-American laborers living in hovels."

Union pay hikes far above those for unorganized

The Commerce Department predicts that the 1970 median wage increase for all unionized manufacturing employees will run between 6 per cent and 6.5 per cent—a full 2.5 percentage points higher than the median wage gains for non-union factory workers.

The main reason for the difference, the department's Office of Business Economics said, is that wage increases for non-union employees are "more subject to management discretion."

The Commerce Department estimated that increases in straight time pay for non-union factory workers will be between 3.5 per cent and 4 per cent, down from about 5 per cent in 1969.

Included in the non-union averages are manufacturing workers who have to take a pay cut or go without a raise as well as those who get wage increases.

When Fran Childers took on a job, it got done

Continued from page 1

fact that Local 31 had one of the few local strike funds in the industry," he said. "It was a matter of a bylaws change setting aside a portion of dues. She was the force that carried it through."

Local 31 President Elmo Rua agreed that Mrs. Childers had been instrumental in setting up the strike fund. He summed up her career thus:

"She was 100 per cent union and union-minded. She believed in the principles and ideals of unionism."

"She set the pace on political action in Local 31 and participated heavily in politics for labor candidates and in political fund raising."

Her last big effort was Local 31's fund-raising testimonial dinner for COPE-endorsed candidate for governor Jess Unruh which drew an overflow crowd of 800 and raised thousands for

Unruh's campaign last September 7.

She worked tirelessly and mobilized a 40-member committee of Local 31 officers, executive board members and rank and filers for the dinner—including her crew of girls who sold Democratic donkey dress pins—Rua recalled.

Unruh, State Senators Nicholas Petris and John Holmdahl, Assemblyman Robert Crown, Superior Judge Leonard Dieden, Oakland - Piedmont Municipal Judge Myron Martin and County Democratic Committee Chairman William Lockyer were among public figures who attended her funeral.

She was appointed by Petris to the State Democratic Central Committee two years ago. She had also served on the county grand jury.

Under her leadership, Rua recalled, Local 31 was one of the best-represented unions in COPE volunteer work last fall.

Mrs. Childers was 51 when she died. She had transferred into Local 31 in 1946 from San Pedro Local 512, worked as a cocktail waitress and was named Local 31 dispatcher in 1949 and was elected business agent in 1952.

In 1956 she was elected secretary-treasurer. She was a delegate to and trustee of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, a delegate to the Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers and a member of all its negotiating committees since 1956, and a State Culinary Alliance delegate. She had been a leader in culinary strikes in 1956 and 1970.

As a negotiator, she was "a bulwark of strength," Rua said. Her negotiating efforts contributed to Local 31's gains, which he

said were probably the greatest in the culinary industry in California in recent years.

Another Fran Childers accomplishment was inauguration of a Local 31 pension, one of the first for a culinary local. Lamar Childers recalled that she had insisted that a portion of a raise, to be divided between wages and fringes, go for pensions.

Pallbearers at her funeral were Bartenders Local 52 Secretary-Treasurer Steve Revilak, Pat Sander, secretary-treasurer of Cooks Local 228 and of the Joint Board; Rua, who is also Joint Board president; Local 31 Business Agent Ray Lane, International Vice President C. T. McDonough of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees, and William Norman, Gardeners business agent.

Honorary pallbearers were California Labor Federation Secretary-Treasurer John F. Henning, State Building Trades Council President James S. Lee, Building Trades Council President Paul Jones, President Russell R. Crowell and Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx of the Central Labor Council and Secretary-Treasurer John Meritt of the State Culinary Alliance.

The Building Trades Council and Central Labor Council adjourned their meetings this week in her memory.

"She was a great trade unionist, a great lady and a personal friend of many of us here," said CLC President Crowell.

"Lamar has not only lost a wife but the labor movement has lost a girl who has been tops a good many years around here," BTC President Jones said.



MODEL of the Apostleship of the Sea seamen's center planned for the Port of Oakland is displayed to Bishop Floyd L. Begin, at left, and Father John G. Bosch, port chaplain, by architect Thomas Lile. Alameda County Central Labor Council has endorsed the concept of the center and pledged to do everything possible to support it. Oakland Diocese seeks to raise \$225,000 for the center to serve the 500 seamen who come through the port each week.

3 unionists in I-J case facing contempt sentence

Continued from page 1

months in jail and \$500 fines and the three unions could be fined additional amounts.

Meanwhile, Typographical Union Local 21 which struck last January 7 after months of bargaining, charged that the National Labor Relations Board had "slept" on union unfair practice charges while moving unprecedently fast to prosecute alleged illegal picketing.

The I-J, which has operated with strikebreakers for a year while it sat tight on an offer the union said would set pay some \$50 a week below union scales, can move this week to decertify the union as bargaining representative.

Found guilty by Federal District Judge William T. Sweigert of violating two injunctions were President James R. Muniz of Oakland Teamsters Local 70, Local 21 Organizer Don Abrams and Tim Richardson, business manager and financial secretary of San Francisco Teamsters Local 85.

They were accused of interfering with firms which advertise in the I-J. Their unions were also found guilty. Judge Sweigert imposed fines of \$7,500 a day against the unions and \$100 a day against the representatives for any future violations.

ILWU Longshore Local 10, also accused by the NLRB of illegal picketing in the court action, was found not guilty as was John DeMartini, a Local 21 vice president.

Union NLRB charges against the I-J were dismissed by the board after months in which Local 21 understood that a complaint would be issued.

from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

Continued from page 1

a "dedicated spirit," which may be true, but that "right or wrong" quote is not dedicated to patriotism.

★ ★ ★

IT HAS been called, with justice, the same thing as "my mother, drunk or sober."

Patriotism is love of country. Love of country, like love of an individual does not blindly accept all faults and do nothing to help correct them.

If you love your mother or your country, you'll want the object of your love to be as good as possible and if there's anything you can do to make that happen you'll do it.

It's interesting that television viewers got the "right or wrong" pitch just a few days after worldwide protest had brought mercy for two Jews in Russia and six Basques in Spain, who had been sentenced to death for wanting to be free Jews and free Basques.

★ ★ ★

BY THE LOGIC of "my country right or wrong," we should have conceded the Russians and

the Spanish the right to support their countries when they were so wrong as in these two cases.

But, quite rightly, people throughout the world protested those sentences. In fact, the long prison terms imposed instead of the death sentences, are wrong too.

★ ★ ★

BUT, IF Russians and Spaniards support those sentences—which I think a lot don't—they have a right to under the "my country, right or wrong" theory.

If you really love your country—in other words if you're patriotic—you'll do your best to stamp out injustices, inequality and just plain meanness which tend to creep into any government if the people can't or won't correct it.

CRLA's life extended while U.S. weighs its fate

(Editorial page 7)

California Rural Legal Assistance, which has tangled successfully with Governor Reagan, was given another 30 days to live as the New Year began while Washington considered whether to override Reagan's veto of its funding.

Reagan last month vetoed the \$1,800,000 allotted by the Nixon administration's Office of Economic Opportunity for 1971 operations by CRLA.

OEO Director - designate Frank C. Carlucci III, who can overrule Reagan, granted the extension and said he would make a rapid decision.

CRLA Director Cruz Reynoso denied charges made against CRLA by Reagan's state OEO Director Lewis K. Uhler, an admitted former Bircher. Urging Carlucci to override the veto, Reynoso wired:

"The governor's veto appears to be a reprisal for successful suits initiated by CRLA, curbing unlawful actions by public agencies and establishing rights for

the disadvantaged."

Reagan's first hostility to CRLA, said Reynoso, was a result of the antipoverty legal services agency's suit in 1967 which barred Reagan's "efforts to cut \$200,000,000 in services under the California MediCal program."

Reynoso cited a long list of CRLA achievements for the rural poor, including its litigation which established food aid programs for the needy in 17 counties, its successful suit to force the state to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars in illegally held wages for 50,000 women farm workers under the state minimum wage law, its securing of state standards to end discriminatory school testing of Spanish-speaking students and its elimination of a state limitation on school bond passage.

Last year, CRLA went to court for more than 2,000,000 senior citizens, consumers, food aid recipients and public housing recipients, Reynoso told Carlucci.

At the root of the veto, Reynoso said, is "the belief shared by ultra-conservatives that ac-

cess to the courts and to the Legislature is a privilege rather than a right."

He cited an impressive list of CRLA supporters, including judges and local, State and National Bar Association leaders.

Childers was the first Man of the Year and was honored at a dinner last February.

Funds from this year's dinner will help elect labor-endorsed local candidates as last year's proceeds aided COPE's mostly successful campaigning at the November election.

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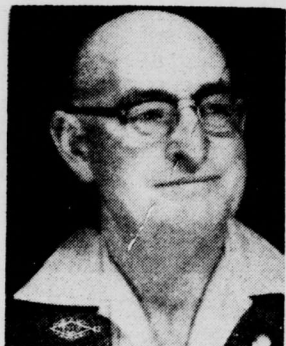
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ELECT HARRY YETTER Financial Secretary CARPENTERS LOCAL 36

Served Local 36 eight years as President. Member Joint Apprenticeship Committee, delegate to Building Trades Council and District Council of Carpenters, member District Council Bylaws Committee.

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